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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-NUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

M LOTE T

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 1506.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

construed by about tonists into fear, and have given rise to vain expectations of his pardon in the midst of those who sympathize with murderers and pirates, though not with their crimes. It is unnecessary to say that the human mind never entertained a more insue delusion than the expectation of Brown's ardon, and that the only regret is that Seward, Giddings and their confederates, have not ventured their own necks within reach of the same halter.— Richmond Enquirer.

The Journal of Commerce Is mistaken if it If the Journal of Commerce is instance in the expects any elemency to the prisoners at Charlestown from the executive of Virginia, or any manifestation, from any quarter at the South, of a disposition to deal gently with them. The invasion of liarper's Ferry has exhausted the forbearance of the pople of the South, and created, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, a feeling of indigenation of which propie of the South, and created, from the Potomac our northern brethren are not aware, because it is too profound to be expressed in the noisy threats in which the South usually vents her rage, for wrongs which she suffers from the North. This feeling extends heyond the brigands, who are now upon trial at Charlestown, to the party at the North, whose teachings they have illustrated by treason, robbery and bloodshed, and to the section which submits to the domination of such a party. It demands that the brigand Brown and his followers shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law, for the crime of which they have been guilty; and that, henceforth, there shall be no concession to or compromise with the Anti-Slavery fanaticism of the North. - Georgia

The more we think of this unparalleled affair, the further we become bewildered and lost in amaze-ment. Their career was a short but terrible one. Many valuable lives, we are told, have been sacri-Many valuable lives, we are told, have been sacrificed—a circumstance truly to be deplored. Like the neighboring population, we go in for a summary vengeance. A terrible example should be made, that will stand out as a beacon-light in all time to come.—

people in a body, and with one voice, putting down and crashing out such miserable, incendiary, Abolition wretches, as Giddings, Garrison, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Seward, Wilson and Sumner. These are all schemers and conspirators against the lives and property of the Southern people, and the

ace of the Union.
All the powers of the Federal Government and the Government of Virginia should be employed in bringing them to a speedy justice. If there is evidence showing the complicity of Giddings, Douglass, or Thayer, or any other person in this affair, let them be arrested, tried and convicted, and punished

As to the prisoners who were caught in the act, let them be bung, and that forthwith. There should be no temporizing and no fiddling on the part either of the President or of Governor Wise. The insurgents are nothing more nor less than pirates and marderers, entitled to none of the courtesies of war nor elementies of law. Immediate shooting or hanging, without trial, is the punishment they wert, and the only punishment which will have the desired effect either at the North Lee. desired effect, either at the North or the South. In regard to such offenders, a just and safe principle is to hang them, and try them afterwards.—Richmond 17.

It is idle for Republican journals, in their fear and owardly denials of any knowledge of the Harper's Fary insurrection, to attempt to mislead public sen-lment by declaring that Brown was 'mad,' 'crazy,' a fanatic, that he had no connection in the North, and that 'no political party is responsible.' The Republican papers dare not approve of the result of their own teachings and practices. Is Garrison cray? Was br. Cutter crazy? Is General James Watson Webb mid? Is Horsee Greeley an inpute of watson Webb mad? Is Horace Greeley an innate of an hospital, or does he still edit the New York Tri-bac? Is Mr. Burlingame sane? Abraham Lincoln, Smator Wilson, Senator Wade, Senator Sumner, Senator Wason, Senator Water, Schalar Sward, are they all mad? Are the three thansand preachers of New England, with Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker at their heads, immates of a mad-house, or are they still, if all liv-ing, preaching the Gospel of Christ? Yet all these, and tens of thousands of others, editors and speakand tens of thousands of others, editors and speakers, have advocated the doctrines which 'mad (?)
Brown 'has put in bloody practice. The Republiean party of the North is stained with the blood of
issurcction, and let it be painted upon their banhers—they are responsible before God for the victims
at Harper's Ferry!—Pennsylvanian. housands of others, editors and speak

The immediate moral, and the immediate leresponsibility for the bloody affair at Har-per's Ferry rests, we believe, upon William H. ward and his teachings of incessant war upon divery; for is not Saward the great Apollo of the Espallican party, and was not Brown only one of its faithful instruments in his 'Kansas work'? We say again, let the asymmetric responder its for We say again, let the government prosecute its inquiries in this direction, and let justice be done, acading to the facts which may be disclosed. Sureja, while Beecher and Phillips and many other
hadres and organs of the Anti-Slavery cause, Abolition and Republican, are boasting of and glorying
in 'Old Brown, and daring and defying the Virgian or federal authorities to hang him, surely
there must be some 'aid comfort' in the back-ground
well worth looking after, and bringing to judglent.—New York Herald. Lent .- New York Herald.

The Abolitionists mentioned by Old Brown as cognizant of his nefarious scheme are said to be quaking in their boots. Beecher, it is said, will that Gerrit Smith will accompany him. Giddings repudiates Brown—says he 'don't know the old large! '—Rural Southron.

THE FATE OF BROWN.

The New York Journal of Commerce has an intimation that, perhaps, the State of Virginia, in its missty and power, having vindicated its honor, put the part of the par

against this power, and he would war against it to

son) Champion. (!!)

all others who were implicated in the conspiracy, or who are known to have been in the secrets of the conspirators, subpœnaed as witnesses, and placed on the stand to tell all they know in the matter. They are outside the jurisdiction of the Virginia State courts, but not of the federal courts.

(Gerrit Smith, inc., Coroca, Corrit Smith, and of these wretches, is beyond doubt. Who supplied the money will never be ascertained, but the extent of the south may be somewhat measured by this pecuniary fact. "Richmond Enquirer."

(We are greatly mistaken if this diabolical scheme, Corrit, Smith, it seems were avaious, after the

take possession of all few citizens, assume commanding positions about the town; and for a few hours meet with none to dispute their right. They are guilty of the most incomprehensible stupidity and telegraph, richly deserved their fate. We hardly know whether to brand the old fellow as fool or acts; and when their career is arrested, their leader shot down, and his followers are dispersed, there is shot down, and his followers are dispersed, there is The dispatches in to-day's paper indicate that there was a general insurrectionary organization of shot down, and his followers are dispersed, there is not a public journal of any party, or public man of any shade of opinion found to approve their means or justify their ends. But what matters it that the stark mad enterprise was the product of addled brains; that in itself it is incontestible evidence of the insanity of its originator; that its chief in his confession claims all the credit and all the criminality for himself; that the purposes of the emeute are foreign to Republican policy; that the means chosen for its consummation are utterly repugnant to Republican sense of right and wrong,—in spite of these, the journals of the bogus Démocracy have already begun their lying assertions, that for the surrection and its consequences the Republican party are to be held accountable? Human mendacity could go no further.

We class them altogether—Black Douglasses and white, old Brown and Senator Brown, the insurrectionists at Harper's Ferry; and the secossionists

SLAVES.

HORSES,

M'OTHER

been found willing to stake their lives upon such an enterprise. But when the tale was taken up by Republicans improper, and lessons of disunion, and revolt, and violence, and contempt of the Constitution and the law, were announced at Faneuil Hall, and promulgated from the stamp, the convention, were engaged in it. The account of the wild foray in which he was engaged, we publish in another column.

Knowing the character of the man, and familiar with his course for the past two years, as nearly all citizens of Kansas are, none here will be surprised at his attempted insurrection and its bloody termination. Of him, we might say with truth, his wrongs have made him mad. There was a time when John Brown, the Pennsylvania farmer, and his sons, were as peaceable and peace-loving citizens as could be found in our country. He came to Kansas early, and loving the cause of freedom, he was an earnest Free State man. For this he suffered. He saw his home invaded and destroyed; in mourned the death of a beloved son. And these great wrongs crazed the old man, and made him a fanatic, a monomaniac, with but one thought, none idea, one impulse—vengance on the slave power which had destroyed his peace, revenge on the men who had murdered his kindred and friends. It is said that he took an awful oath that while life remained, his hand should be raised against this power, and he would war against it to the death.

been found willing to stake their lives upon and enterprise, and centerprise, and tessons of disusion, and revolt, and violence, and censent and ensured the law, were announced at Faneuil Hall, and promulgated from the stump, the convention, the State legislative hall, and the seat in the Scnate legislative hall, and the seat in the Scate legislative hall, and the seat in the Scate legislative hall, and the seat in the Scate legislative hall,

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No sane man, however strong in his convictions against slavery, will pretend to justify the mad course he pursued. All will unite in condemning it, and no Northern man but would use every effort to put down such an expedition as he undertook. The termination of his foray will be the termination of these letters, 'rolls of liberty,' &c., find a 'true bill' against such men as Gerrit Smith, Giddings, Garrison, &c., and the requisition by the Executive of Virginia be refused, a serious question will be presented, not only to the people of Virginia, but of the entire South. Such refusal we do not desire to anticipate. The evils it would entail involve the permanency of the Union.' 'We have no doubt that very many of the leade

Of the insurgents, fifteen have been killed. Brown and the others have been captured, and will be hung, as they descree to be. And thus will terminate this insane attempt to incite a service insurpeople in a body, and with one voice, putting down and crossing out such miscrable, incendiary. Absolition wretches, as Giddings, Garrison, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips. Seward. Wilson and Summer. and are determined to wage with men and money the 'irrepressible conflict' to the bitter end. Another fact, showing the amount of money at the dis-BAD NEWS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Our special Richmond despatch informs us that it has been decided on by the Virginia authorities to hand over Cooke—John Brown's lieutenant—to be tried by the federal court in the Harper's Ferry district. The object of this is to have Seward, Greeley, Sanborn, Wilson, Hale, Forbes, Gerrit Smith, and all others who were implicated in the conspiracy, or all others who were implicated in the conspiracy, or the work of these wretches, is beyond in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with overs for more from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered, but the disposal of these wretches, is beyond in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with overs for more from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered, but the disposal of these wretches, is found in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with overs for more from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered, but the disposal of these wretches, is found in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with overs for more from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered, but the disposal of these wretches, is pound in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with overs from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered. Whence came this money?

> Gerrit Smith, it seems, was anxious, after the contrary to the expectation of the wretches who form-failure of his 'Kansas work,' to unburthen his ed it, do not unmask and lay bare to the detestation mind and make a full statement to the public, conmind and make a full statement to the public, confessing his own connection with the Harper's Ferry outrage, and showing up the part taken in it by all the black republicans and abolitionists of New York and New England; but his friends restrained him, and induced him to keep quiet. If the plan into mate down our Richmond correspondent be carried out, the Peterboro' philanthropist will have a legitimate opportunity afforded him of telling 'the truth.'
>
> We do sincerely hope, therefore, that the federal and the Virginia authorities will arrive at a prompt understanding on this matter, have Cooke put on trial before a district Judge of the United States, and process issued to compet the attendance of all.
>
> One step towards this rue character of the agitation that has so long been kept up on this subject, that has so long been kept up on this dation that has so long been kept up on this subject, that has so long been kept up on this subject, that has so long been kept up on this subject, that has so long been kept up on this abolition in the Northern and beet all we shall be still more mistake

> understanding on this matter, have Cooke put on trial before a district Judge of the United States, and process issued to compel the attendance of all persons in this section of the country whose names have been associated with the traitorous and murderous acts of Ossawatomie Brown. We will then know to what extent Seward, Sumner, Smith, Lawrence, Greeley & Co., were aiders and abettors in this villanous conspiracy. Hurry up the indictment!—New York Herald.
>
> WHO'S TO BLAME?
>
> A squad of fanatics whose zeal is wonderfully disproportioned to their sense, and a double-handful of slave whose ignorance is equalled only by their desire for the freedom of which they have been robbed,—all commanded by a man who has for years been as mad as a March hare, unite in making an insurrection at Harper's Ferry. They break into and take possession of an United States Armory, stop a railway train, kill a few citizens, assume commanding positions about the town; and for a few hours

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT BROOKLYN

The characteristic address delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips at Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday evening, will hardly take any one here by surprise. Our people have long been familiar with the reckless invocations of passion and crime which he has to long been accustomed to utter, and with his violent attacks upon all social order, at which even the consummate eloquence of the speaker cannot prevent the listener from shuddering. Our people have long been known to detest the course of Mr. Phillips, and they long since learned to estimate corrections.

legal aid as the Court assigns, or be without that assistance which every man needs when on trial for his life. The occasion is one of national, of historical interest. Such an opportunity is very unlikely to occur again soon for Mr. Phillips to place his name on record, as a generous, fearless advocate in a cause, for which he professes himself willing to imperil a nation's peace—a people's safety—perhaps himself to become martyr for a principle, held by him as being a truth, above every truth. How could Mr. Phillips, apparently in professional position, in imputed ability, in devotion to his object—in all things the very man for the occasion, miss such an opportuvery man for the occasion, miss such an opportu-nity? How could they let such a golden chance go by? Why did not he—why did not others like-minded, volunteer? Alas, that it should come to

O. I do fear thee, Claudio, and I quake, Lest thou a feverous life should'st entertain, And six or seven winters more respect Than a perpetual honor—darest thou die?

so long been acoustomed to utter, and with his visient attacks upon all social order, at which even the communate eloquence of the speaker cannot prevent the histoner from shuddering. Our people have life, and they long since learned to see of Mr. Prillips, and they long since learned to see of Mr. Prillips, and they long since learned to see of the histoner exceed by him, in most cases, therefore, it makes very little difference what he does or does not say, for the people at large have little interest in inquiring his views upon any given subject, other than a feding of crisisty as to the light in which it may be represented by his distorted fancy. But the real weight and tendency of the course of Mr. Prillips, as a public man, at some fatter time, simply expressions to recurst a some fatter time, simply expressions to recurst a some fatter time, simply expressions to recurst the real weight and tendency of the course of Mr. Prillips. As a public man, at some fatter time, simply expressions to recurst the real weight and to recurst the sound of the tendency of the course of Mr. Prillips. They have always attached to him an importance of the wild declamations of Mr. Prillips. They have always attached to him an importance at hundred-fold greater than he would claim for himself, and, with their midse excited by the attempt of the sound of the sound

'Since the death of his son Frederick, who was shot down at his own door in Kansas by a Missouri mob ten fold more revengeful and bloody than that which now fills Virginia with terror, and since the old man witnessed, on the same occasion, the destruc-tion of the property he had been a life-time in ac-cumulating, he has been a monomaniac. He had supposed himself to be divinely appointed to free all the American slaves by some violent and decisive movement, the nature of which we do not know that he aver revealed. Offer, we are told during Alarming Condition of the Country—Probable Triumph of Black Republican Revolution.

The rebellion at Harper's Ferry; the public preaching of rank treason, such as Wendell Philips's 'Lessons for the Hour,' delivered in Henry Ward Bescher's church with tremendous applaues; the more covert but not less dangerous inculcation of the same principles and acts by Bescher himself in his sermon, which has gained such popularity as to be reproduced in the Independent of this day; the open-mouthed, out-spoken endorsement of the treason and the traitors by Senator Wilson, and the course of the leading journals of the Republican press which have commented on the bloody business, either by glorying in it, like Phillips, and exalting 'Old Brown' to the rank of a demi-god, or by expressing segret, not for what has been done, but that it has been done so badly, and that so little success has attended the performance—all these are portentous signs of the times, well calculated to alarm the conservative classes of the community, as clearly indicating the rapid progress of revolutionary principles in the North—the gethering and mareballing of thunder clouds from the horizon to the zenith, which threaten to explode in a fearful tempest when they meet the dark lowering masses, charged with electricity, coming from the opposite beavers.

The fact of such a sermon as Beecher's being received with boundless ecided, and the fact of the address of Phillips being not only tolerated, but applauded to the echo, in the most popular church of the City of Churches,' proclaim more forcibly than volumes of words the danger which is looming up in such formidable dimensions.—N. Y. Herald.

Fin this occurrence we are called upon to notice the legitimate tendency of the black republican time the legitimate tendency of the black republican.

From the Rochester Democrat and American.

LETTER PROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

From the Rochester Democrat and American.

From the Rochester Democrat and American.

LETTER FROM PREDERICK DOUGLABS.

LETTER FROM PREDERICK DOUGLABS.

CANADA WEST, Oct. 31, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I notice that the telegraph makes that between slavery and freedom a war of extermination is to be fought; that the slaves shall rise against their masters and that they will eventually succeed in their subjugation and destruction. We are told this. It is preached from the pulpit. It is thundered from the stump. It is paraded in column upon column in the journals. Men all over the country believe this. It is the black republican doctrine unblushingly announced.—Banstable Patriot.

Now that it is known that this conspiracy was planned and set on foot by Abolitionists, who designed a bloody crusade against the South, the Christian people of the North should as one man denounce it, and disown all sympathy with the reckless men who embarked their money and influence in such fanatical and wicked schemes.—New York Observer.

SELECTIONS.

Be and truthful of things; but when speaking for the terror-stricken slaveholders at Harper's Ferry, it has been made the swiftest of liars. Under their mindle and trembling fingers, it magnified seventeen men into seven hundred—and has since filled the columns of the Now York Herald for days with interminable contradictions. But, assuming that it has told only the simple truth, as to the sayings of the Harper's Ferry tragedy:—

The dead lay on the streets, and in the river, and were subjected to every indignity that a wild and madly excited people could heap upon them.

Curss were freely uttered against them, and kicks and blows inflicted upon them. The huge mulatto that shot Mr. Turner. was lying in the gutter in front of the arsenal, with a terrible wound in his neck, and though dead-and gory, vengeance was unsatisfied, and many, as they ran sticks into his wound, or heat him with them, wished that he had a thousand lives, that all of them might be forfeited in expiation and avengement of the foliad eaptured Sharp's rifls in the fray. Shot after shot was after a trim the same and the shared down the stream. His body and that of Thompson, which was also in the water, were subsequently brought to shore, and were buried, as were allo of them, except a few which were taken by some of the physicians. It may be thought that there was cruelty and barbarity in this; but the state of the public mind had been frenzied by the outrages of these men; and being outlaws, were regarded as food for carrion birds, and not as the contradiction in the same and the support of the state of the public mind had been frenzied by the outrages of these men; and being outlaws, were regarded as food for carrion birds, and not as man living, and no man dead, who if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. My field of labor for the abolition of slavery has not extended to an attack upon the United States arsenal. In the teeth of the documents already published, and of those which hereafter may be published, I affirm no man connected with that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken promise of any sort whatever. So much I deem it proper to say page-likely.

proper to say negatively.

The time for a full statement of what I know, and The time for a full statement of what I know, and of all I know, of this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia, from their cruel taskmasters, has not yet come, and may never come. In the denial which I have now made, my motive is more a respectful consideration for the opinions of the slave's friends, than from my fear of being made an accomplice in the general conspiracy against Slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against an accomplice in the general conspiracy against Slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against Slavery, when there is a reasonable hope for success. Men who live by robbing their fellow-men of their labor and liberty, have forfeited their right to know anything of the thoughts, feelings, or purposes of those whom they rob and plunder. They have by the single act of slaveholding voluntarily placed themselves beyond the laws of justice and honor, and have become only fitted for companionship with thieves and pirates—the common enemies of God and of all mankind. While it shall be considered right to protect oneself against thieves, burglars, robbers and assassins, and to slay a wild beast in the act of devouring his human prey, it can never be wrong for the imbrutrd and whip-scarred slaves, or their friends, to hunt, harass and even strike down the traffickers in human fiesh. If anybody is disposed to think less of me on account of this sentiment; or because I may have had a knowledge of what was about to occur, and did not assume the base and detestable character of an informer, he is a man whose good or bad opinion of me may be equally represent and desnicable. Entertaining this man whose good or bad opinion of me may be equally repugnant and despicable. Entertaining this sentiment, I may be asked, why I did not join John Brown—the noble old hero whose one right hand has shaken the foundation of the American Union, and whose ghost will haunt the bed-chambers of all the born and unborn slaveholders of Virginia through

and whose ghost will haunt the bed-chambers of all the born and unborn slaveholders of Virginia through all their generations, filling them with alarm and consternation! My answer to this has already been given, at least, impliedly given: 'The tools to those that can use them.' Let every man work for the abolition of Slavery in his own way. I would help all, and hinder none. My position in regard to the Harper's Ferry. In surrection may be easily inferred from these remarks, and I shall be glad it those papers which have spoken of me in connection with it would find room for this brief statement.

I have no apology for keeping out of the way of those gentlemanly United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately, with a view to an interview with me. A government recognizing the validity of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feelings towards me; and if I am to meet its representatives, I prefer to do so, at least, upon equal terms. If I have committed any offence against Society, I have done so on the soil of the State of New York, and I should be perfectly willing there to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but I have quite insuperable objections to being caught by the hands of Mr. Buchanan, and 'bagged' by Gov. Wise. For this appears to be the arrangement. Buchanan does the fighting and hunting, and Wise 'bags' the game.

Some reflections may be made upon my leaving on a tour to England, just at this time. I have only to say, that my going to that country has been rather delayed than hastened by the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. All knew that I had intended to leave here in the first week of November.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Democratic ember of Congress from Ohio, who was one of Senator Mason's inquisitorial party to draw from Capt. Brown all the secrets pertaining to his uprising, con-cludes a letter on the subject in the following strain:

cludes a letter on the subject in the following strain:

'Here was folly and madness. He believed and acted upon the faith which for twenty years has been so persistently taught in every form throughout the Free States, and which is but another mode of the statement of the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict'—that slavery and the three hundred and eventy thousand slaveholders of the South are only tolerated, and that the millions of slaves and non-elaveholding white men are ready and willing to rise against the 'oligarchy,' needing only a leader and deliverer. The conspiracy was the natural and necessary consequence of the doctrine proclaimed every day, year in and year out, by the apostles of Abolition. But Brown was sincere, caroest, practical; he proposed no mild works in his faith, reckless of murder, treuson, and every other crime. This was his madness and folly. He perished justly and miserably—an insurgent and a felon; but guiltier than he, and with his blood upon their heads, are the false and cowardly prophets and teachers of Abolition.'

This Vallandigham is manifestly as mean and venomous a creature as ever yet crawled in the presence, and performed the dirty work of the Southern slave-

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The Course of Lectures instituted by the young men of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's congregation in Brooklyn had announced upon its programme the name of Mr. Wendell Phillips of Boston as the speaker for last evening. Throwing aside a lecture which he had been for sometime preparing upon a literary theme, Mr. Phillips a few days ago sought literary theme, Mr. Phillips a lew days ago sought dispensation from the formality of a lecture, and permission to substitute for it a stump-speech on the prominent topic of the hour. The permission having been readily accorded, last evening saw the walls of the Plymouth Church, accustomed as they are to crowds, crowded more than is their custom; the audience, in fact, being as thronged and eager as ever waited upon the eloquence of the noted ora-

tor.
Mr. Phillips, upon his appearance, was received with vehement applause. When it had subsided, with vehement applause.

Ladies and Gentlemen-I speak with the utme sincerity when I say that I cannot expect—speaking from this platform, and to you—to say anything on the vital question of the hour, which you have not ady heard. I should not, in that sense, willing already heard. I should not, in that sense, willingly have come here; but, when a great question divides the community, all men are called upon to vote, and I feel to-night that I am simply giving my vote. I am only saying 'ditto' to what you hear from this platform day after day. And I would willingly have avoided, ladies and gentlemen, we not this last would willingly have avoided, ladies and gentlemen, even at this last moment, borrowing this hour from you. I tried to do better by you. Like the Irishman in the story, I offered to hold the hat of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, (enthusiastic applause,) if he would only make a speech, and, most unaccountable. I amount to accountable I amount to accountable. countably, I am sorry to say, he declined this generous offer. (Laughter.) So I must fulfil my appointment, and deliver my little lecture myself.

'The Lesson of the Hour?' I think the lesson of the hour is insurrection. [Sensation.] Insurrection of thought always precedes the insurrection of arms. The last twenty years have been insurrection of thought. We seem to be entering on a new

ought. We seem to be entering on a new the great moral American struggle. I ms to me that we have never accepted, as icans—we have never accepted our own civilization. We have held back from the inference which we ought to have drawn from the admitted principles which underlie our life. We have all the timidity of the old world, when we bend our eyes upon idea of the people; we shrink back, trying to save our-selves from the inevitable might of the thoughts of the millions. The idea of civilization on the other side of the water seems to be, that man is created to be taken care of by somebody else. God did not leave him fit to go alone; he is in everlasting pupilage to the wealthy and the educated. The religious or the comfortable classes are an ever-present probate court to take care of him. The Old World, therefore, has always distrusted the average conscience the common sense of the millions.

It seems to me the idea of our civilization—under

lying all American life—is, that we do not need any protector. We need no safeguard. Not only the inevitable, but the best, power this side of the occan, is the unfettered average common sense of the masses Institutions, as we are accustomed to call them, ar but pasteboard, and intended to be against th ht of the street. Statutes are mere mile thought of the street. Statutes are more milestones, telling how far yesterday's thought had travelled; and the talk of the sidewalk to-day is the law of the land. Somewhat briefly stated, such is the idea of American civilization; uncompromising faith—in the average selfishness, if you choose of all classes, neutralizing each other, and tending toward that fair play that Saxons love. It seems to me that, on all questions, we dread thought; we shrink behind something; we acknowledge ourselves unequal to the sublime faith of our fathers; and the exhibition of the last twenty years and of the present state of public affairs is, that Americans dread to look their real position in the

They say in Ireland that every Irishman thinks that he was born sixty days too late—(laughter)—
and the world owes him sixty days. The consequence is, when a trader says such a thing is so
much for cash, the Irishman thinks cash means to him
a bill of sixty days. (Laughter.) So it is with
Americans. They have no idea of absolute right.

They were here, is 1872, and absolute right. Americans. They have no idea of absolute right. They were born since 1787, and absolute right means the truth diluted by a strong decoction of the Constitution of '89. They are all in that atmoshere ; they don't want to sail outside of it : the do not attempt to reason outside of it. For the last twenty years, there has been going on, more or less heeded and understood in various States, an insurrection of ideas against the limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization, interfering to restore absolute right-not only that, but the ognition and conviction of absolute truth. you said to an American, for instance, anything in regard to temperance, slavery, or anything else—in the course of the last twenty years—anything about a principle, he ran back instantly to the safety of such orinciple—to the possibility of its existing with a culiar sect, with a church, with a party, with a astitution, with a law. He had not yet raised himself unto the level of daring to trust justice, which is the preliminary consideration to trusting the peo-ple; for whether native depravity be true or not, it is a truth, attested by all history, that the race gravis a truth, attested by an instory, that the race gravitates towards justice, and that indulging all differences of opinion, there is an inherent, essential tendency to the great English principle of fair-play at the bottom of our natures. (Loud applause.) The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, ordered Col. Whistler, one of his Engineers, to lay down for him a road for a railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and presently the engineers brought him in a large piece of fine card-paper, on which was laid down, like a snake, the designed path for the iron locomotive be-tween the two capitals. 'What's that?' said Nicholas. 'That's the best road,' was the reply.
'What do you make it crooked for?' 'Why, we turn this way to touch this great city, and to the the right again to suit the business of that district.' Yes.' The Emperor turned the card over, made a new dot for Moscow and another for St.

Petersburg, took a ruler, made a straight line, and said, 'Build me that road.' (Laughter.)

But what will become of that depot of trade, of that town?' 'I don't know; they must look out for themselves.' [Cheers.] And the emperor of completent Democracy says of slaver or of a omnipotent Democracy says of slavery, or of a church, 'This is justice, and that is iniquity; the track of God's thunderbolt goes in a straight line from one to the other, and the church that line from one to the other, and the church that cannot stand it must stand out of the way.' [Cheers.] cate the mass of the American people up to that level of moral life, which shall recognize that free speech carried to that extent is God's normal school, educating the American mind, throwing upon it the grave responsibility of deciding a great question, and by means of that responsibility, lifting it to the higher level of an intellectual and moral life. Now scholarship grands on one side our object for twenty years has been to edu moral life. Now scholarship stands on one side, and, like your Brooklyn Eagle, says, 'This is madand, like your Brooklyn Eagle, says, 'Inis is manness!' Well, poor man! he thinks so! [Laughter.] The very difficulty of the whole matter is that he does think so, and this normal school that we open is for him. His seat is on the lowest end of the lowest bench. [Laughter and applause.] But he only represents that very chronic distrust which perthese Northern States. Anacharsis went into the forum at Athens, and heard a case argued by the great minds of the day, and saw the vote. H walked out into the streets, and somebody said t him, 'What think you of Athenian liberty?'

clumsy statue of a mock great man, for hypocrites to kneel down and worship in a State-house yard. [Loud and renewed cheers and great hissing.] I am so unused to hisses lately that I have forgotten what I had to say. [Laughter and hisses.] I only know I meant what I did say.

My idea is, public opinion, literature, education, as governing elements.

But some men seem to think that our institutions are necessarily safe because we have free schools result in the same who half and the say. Then it was my bull that gored your ox.

almost identical with that of Massachusetts, for fifteen hundred years. And books are as cheap in Central and Northern Asia as they are in New York. But they have not secured liberty, nor secured a controlling public opinion to either nation. Special for three centuries had municipalities and town governments, as independent and self-supporting, and as representative of thought, as New England or New York has. But that did not save Spain. De Toqueville says that fifty years before the great revolution, public opinion was as omnipotent in France as it is to-day, but it did not save France. You cannot save men by machinery. What India and France and Spain wanted was live men, and that is what we want to-day; men who

sent out many a school-master to the other thirty calm as oil. But put one Christian like John States; but never before so grand a teacher as that Litchfield-born school-master at Harper's Ferry, writing upon the Natural Bridge in the face of nations his simple copy: 'Resistance to Tyrants is obedience to God.' (Loud cheers.)

tion in his case. It is a great mistake to call him justice, of religion, and they were pirates that an insurgent. This principle that I have endeavored so briefly to open to you, of absolute right and by taking his life. The banks of the Potomac,

fuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no Government. It is only a pirate ship. Virginia, the Commonwealth of Virginia! She is only a chronic ages that come after. (Applause and hisses.) ment. It is only a pirate ship. Virginia, the Commonwealth of Virginia! She is only a chronic insurrection. I mean exactly what I say. I am weighing my words now. She is a pirate ship, and John Brown sails the sea a Lord High Admira of the Almighty, with his commission to sink every pirate he meets on God's ocean of the nineteenth century. (Cheers and applause.) I mean literally think cheers and great man. Yet I say what I really think. And I know, ladies and gentlemen, that, educated as you have been by the experience of the last ten you have often heard here, doubtless, and I need not tell you the ground of morals. The rights of that one man are as sacred as those of the miscalled Commonwealth of Virginia. Virginia is only another Algiers. The barbarous horde who gag each other, imprison women for teaching children to read, prohibit the Bible, sell men on the auction-blocks, abolish marriage, condemn half their women to prostitution, and devote themselves to the breeding of human beings for sale, is only a larger and blacker Algiers. The only prayer of a true man for such is, 'Gracious Heaven! unless they repent, send soon their Exmouth and Decatur.'

John Brown has twice as mything but abominable to the ages that come after. (Applause and hisses.) Well, I say what I really think (cheers and cries of 'good.' 'good.' George Washington was a great man. Yet I say what I really think. And I know, ladies and gentlemen, that, educated as you have been by the experience of the last ten you would have thought me the silliest as well as the most cowardly man in the world if I should have come, with my twenty years behind me, and talked about anything else te-night except that great example which one man has set us on the banks of the Potomac. You extend the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. I value this element that Brown has introduced the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The only prayer of a true man for such is, 'Gracious Heaven' unl form at Athens, and heard a case argued by the great minds of the day, and asw the vote. He walked out into the streets, and somehody said to him, a What think you of Athenian liberty? "I think," said he, 'wise men argue causes, and fools decide them." Job the think should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the should be the time should be the time should be the should be

is that it is a second part, a repetition of that same sublime confidence in the public conscience and the public thought that made the ground-work of Grecian Democracy.

Well, we have been talking for twenty years. There have been various evidences of growth in education; I will tell you of one. The first evidence that a sinner convicted of sin, and too blind or too large to reform—the first evidence that he can give that his nature has been touched, is that he becomes a hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrite; had a grating effect; the hardest throat of the hardest Democrat felt it as it came out. So they spoke of the 'patriarchal institution,' (laughter), and then of the 'domestic institution,' (continued laughter) and then of the 'peculiar institution,' (laughter), and then of the 'peculiar institution,' (laughter), and then of the 'peculiar institution,' (laughter) and in a year or two it got beyond, that. Mississippi published a report from her Senate, in which she went a stride beyond, and described it as 'economic subordination.' (Renewed laughter). A Southern Methodist bishop was taken to task for holding slaves in reality, but his Methodist brethren were not courageous enough to say 'slaves' right out in meeting, and so they said the bishop must get rid of his 'impediment' to loud laughter)—and the late Mr. Rufus Choate, in the late Democratic cannass in my own State, under-the safe shelter of the English lion, this is the brave, frank and sublime truster in the late Democratic cannass in my own State, under-the safe shelter of the English lion, this is the brave, frank and sublime truster in God's right and absolute justice his Methodist brethren were not courageous enough to say 'slaves' right out in meeting, and so they said the bishop must get rid of his 'impediment' - (loud laughter)—and the late Mr. Rufus Choate, in the last Democratic canvass in my own State, undertaking and necessitated to refer to the institutions of the South, and knowing that his old New England lips, that had spoken so many glorious free truths in the twenty years that were ended, could not fool their last days with the hated word, hypocrisy—why, 'it is the homage that Vice renders to Virtue.' When men begin to get weary of capital punishment, they banish the gallows inside the jail-yard, and do not let anybody set it without a special eard of invitation from the sheriff. And so they have banished slavery into pet phrases and fancy flash-words. If you should die our test of the true German blood to find out what all these queer, odd, peculiar, imaginative paraphrases mean in this middle of the Nineteenth Century. That was one evidence of progress.

I believe in moral suasion. I believe the age of the late that is the preaching of our country. Thou the saw men led by reins that came from the brain, and went back into an unseen hand. It was the type of governments; the first a government of despotism, palpable iron; and the late of the knape's rifles. It is a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better than in a clumsy statue of a mock great man, for hypocrites to kneel down and worship in a State-house yard. [Loud and renewed cheers and great hissing.] I am so unused to hisses.] I only

But some men seem to think that our institutions are necessarily safe because we have free schools and cheap books, and a public opinion that controls. But that is no evidence of safety. India and China have had schools, and a school system almost identical with that of Massachusetts, for fifteen hundred years. And books are as cheap in Sort and controlling public opinion to either are unright-secured a controlling public opinion to either are unright-secured as controlling public opinion to either as the first weapons that appear to them, and town governments, as independent and self-supporting, and as representative of thought, when he might to the luxury of spashing a New England or New York has. But that did not save Spain. De Toqueville says that fifty search as the self-secured and the search of the s obedience to God.' (Loud cheers.)

I said that the lesson of the hour was insurrection. I ought not to apply that word to John Brown of Ossawatomie, for there was no insurrection. ed so brichy to open to you, of absolute right and by taking his life. The banks of the Potomac, wrong, states what? Just this: 'Commonwealth of doubly dear now to History and to Man! The dust of Washington rests there; and History will see no government can exist, except on the basis of Washington rests there; and History will see forever on that river-side the brave old man on his the performance of the duty of rendering equal pattern of his country would be proud to make justice between man and man.

Everything that calls itself a Government, and refuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no Government washingtons at least to make the

She groups with one hand a Mexico, and with the other she distate serms to Christ., she imposes conditions an State, she bays up Wester with a little, and Evert's with nothing. (Great laughter with a state of the state of the

them (sensation)—your representatives! It was the covenant with death and agreement with hell, which you call the Live of the covenant with hell, you call the Union of thirty States, that took the old man by the throat with a pirate hand; and it will be the disgrace of our civilization if a gal-lows is ever erected in Virginia that bears his body. The most resolute man I ever saw,' says Governo Wise; 'the most daring, the coolest. I would trus 'The most resolute man I ever saw,' says Governor. Wise; 'the most daring, the coolest. I would trust his truth about any question. The sincerest!' Sincerity, courage, resolute daring—Virginia has nothing, nothing for those qualities but a scaffold!—(Applause.) In her broad dominion she can only afford him six feet for a grave! God help the Commonwealth that bids such welcome to the noblest that can grave poor human nature! Yet monwealth that bids such welcome to the noblest qualities that can grace poor human nature! Yet that is the acknowledgment of Gov. Wise himself!

ns more effort to keep tled soldiers from shooting the five prisoners sixteen marines had made, than it cost those marines to

own leader, and with their own hands abolished slavery on their own soil. Wait, garrulous, vaing glorious, boasting Saxon, till we have done as much, before we talk of the cowardice of the black race. This blow at Lexington, heard around the world—this blow at Harper's Ferry revals men. Watch those about you, and you will see more of a wiser, higher, more advanced civilization on its exterior. It is the universal record of history, and ours is a repetition of the same scene in the drama. We have awakened at last the enthusiasm of both classes—those that act from impulse, and those that act from calculation. It is a libel on the Yankee to say that it includes the whole race, when you say that if you put a dollar on the race, when you say that if you put a dollar on the content side of hell, the Yankee will spring for it at any risk; (laughter,) for there is an element even in the Yankee blood that obeys ideas—there is an impulsive, enthusiastic aspiration—something left to us from the old Puritan stock—that which made shricked, 'Vested Rights!' Parties talked of Configuration of the content of

own legs for trembling, you went there and strength-ened the feeble knees, and held up the palsied hand. Sixteen men, with the Vulture of the Union above dim unknown

The Liberator. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1859. EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov.

They say it cost the officers and persons in respon- 1st, the following Resolution was adopted:-Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the Free States, in take the Armory itself. Soldiers and civilians—
both alike—only a mob fancying itself a govern—
ment! And mark you, I have said they were not a

ease of the execution of Capt. John Brown, now on
trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical
event, on the day of its occurrence, in such mangovernment. They not only are not a government, ner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meeting. government is. (Laughter.) They do not begin to have the faintest conception of what a civilized government is. Here is a man arraigned before a jury, or about to be. The State of Virginia, as she calls for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and herself, is about to try him. The first step in that trial is a jury; the second is a judge; and at the head stands the Chief Executive of the State, who is to put his hand to the death-warrant before it can be executed; and yet that very Executive, who, according to the principles of the sublimest chapter in Algernon Sidney's immortal book, is bound by the fully and increasingly tends to promote servile insur-Algebran Sidney's immortal book, is bound by the fully and increasingly tends to promote servile insurvery responsibility that rests on him, to keep his mind impartial as to the guilt of the person arraigned, hastens down to Richmond, hurries to the platform, and proclaims to the assembled Commonwealth of Virginia, 'The man is a murderer, and ful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy ex-

ting through all the eleven years of his pastorship, and -c. K. W.

LECTURE BY MRS. DALL.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall gave the first of her course of three lectures on 'Woman's Right to Labor,' at Mercantile Hall in Summer street, last Monday erening. It gave an impressive and affecting delineation of the manner in which, and the extent to which, prostitution is directly occasioned by the low rate of women's wages, and the discouragements attending their entrance upon occupations other than the few commonly recognized as belonging to 'woman's sphere.' It gave details of the enormous amount of labor performed, and the miserably inadequate rate of compensation received, by most of those women who derive their subsistence from the various branches of needlework. By a sketch of the labors required of large classes of women, and actually performed by them, in departments more laborious than needlework, countries civilized and savage, ancient and modern it thoroughly exploded the pretence so often made that the weakness of woman's frame prevents her from taking share with man in his various occupati It vindicated the dignity of labor, and showed that the ideas prevailing in the community unfavorable to the open assumption, by women, of a self-supporting position, were owing quite as much to contempt for labor as to contempt for women. And it earnestly appealed to those women who wish for a better state things, to learn, and practise, and openly take for their occupation and means of support, such branches of business, of every kind, as they feel themselves competent to transact.

This lecture was highly excellent, admirable for

its collection of facts, (little known, but of most weighty import,) and impressive in its enforcement of the lessons to be drawn from them. Every town in New England would be wiser and better for hearing the course of which this makes the comme ment. Mrs. Dall offers to give it on terms exceedingly moderate and liberal, wherever the friends of reform will obtain a place and an audience for her. Reader, can you not cause so much as this to be done in your town? Can you not at least propose it to your neighbor, or to the Lyceum Committee, and at once, before the lecture arrangements for winter are completed ?-c. K. W.

For the ebullitions of the bottomless pit, and the torments of the damned, see 'Refuge of Oppression.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

This is the eager inquiry raised by the Virginia press, in regard to the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It is obvious enough who were the immed ate actors therein; but who ought to be held responaible for instigating John Brown and his confi ates to the work of putting an end to slavery in that State vi et armis? The flippant reply is, 'The Black Republican party'- 'Seward, Sumner, Hale Giddings, Phillips, Garrison, Gerrit Smith, &c. &c -all who believe and inculcate the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence. These, it is alleged, by their opposition to the slave system, have made themselves, not merely the accessories, but the real instigators of those 'traitors and murderers,' and ought to be dealt with accordingly!\_ Now, we beg leave to suggest to the Virginia press the propriety of looking nearer home in regard to this matter. Below we give the official SEAL AND MOTTO OF VIRGINIA, which, it will be seen at glance, furnish all the justification that Brown and his assistants need to adduce in the Court of Equity, (according to her own ideas of righteous retribution.) and which are palpably of a most 'incendiary, treasonable and murderous' nature, fully authorizing as they do the extermination of the whole body of slaveholders, and powerfully stimulating to the commission of that bloody deed! The Seal represents LIBERTY armed cap-a-pie, with her foot upon the neck of the tyrant, having cut off his head with her sword, and exclaiming, ' Sic semper tyrannis'- 80 BE IT EVER TO TYRANTS! Thus :-



Virginia, therefore, is to be held responsible for the Harper's Ferry tragedy! Pass it around! Let Gov. Wise be arrested forthwith !

PERPECTABLE WHITE PERSONS

At a semi-annual meeting of the 'City Missionary Society,' recently held in Park Street Church, an address was made by Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, of the Rowe Street Baptist Church. A brief report of his remarks in the Boston Recorder says-

. The speaker was of opinion that the churches of our large cities did not sufficiently meet the needs of the poor and lowly." This 'opinion' of Dr. Stow is unquestionably well

founded. If he will receive a friendly suggestion as to something he can do to remove this undesirable state of things, I would propose-1st. That, for his sermon next Sunday, before the

Rowe Street Church, he take the following text :-Epistle of James, 2d chapter, first six verses,

'My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. For if there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him him that wearest the gay cooming, and say unto am Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my belove judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, n brethren, hath not God chosen the p world, rich in faith, and heirs of the king ised to them that love him? But YI have DESPISED the poor.

2d. That he make strict application of this text to that characteristic of the theory and practice of his church and congregation which is expressed in the following extracts from the printed deed under which their pews are held, namely:

. Know all men by these Presents, That the Rowe Street Baptist Society, a corpora on for religious purposes, established in the city of oston, in consideration of the sum of

dollars, paid by
, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell and convey unto the said house of said Society, situate at the corner of Rowe and Bedford streets, in said city.

To Have and to Hold the same to the said

lowing conditions, viz: And it is a further condition of these presents, that if the owner or owners of said pew shall determine hereafter to sell the same, it shall first be offered, in

writing, to the Standing Committee of said Society.

\* \* And if said Committee shall not so complete
such purchase within said ten days, then the said
pew may be sold by the owner or owners thereof (st. ter payment of all such arrears) to any one respectable white person; but upon the same conditions as are contained in this instrument. 3d, That he repeat this sermon, with this appplicaon, once a month, on sacrament days, until his church and congregation shall have repented of the

shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

great sin which they have been persistently commit-

rights of man 3. Resolved. now being ma obtain the pass forbid, under a man-hunting w culating and si ple, for the en 4. Resolved. the right of th his oppressor, tyrant's head, over the colore gratitude and Brown and h for heroic dar manity, has no 5. Resolved, as he lay wou

calmness and questions of stood in morta receive the ads 6. Resolved, bleeding in h Virginia, and s ed with bayon freedom and o nor in aiding !

nor in the org most religious ing that a vigo reliance upon i 8. Resolved. alayery religion its cant about the life of his Able and e Poss, C. L. Re D. Gage of Mi Merrill, and th Capt. John Br

HARPER'S PERBY INSURRECTION.

nemplation of the probable result of it, there can

contemporation of the product could be in the there can be no doubt he was actuated by the noblest and most

alianthropic motives that can dignify our nature engaging in it, viz., the liberation of the slaves.

is enguisme.

No seinan not accept into

power, but, on the contrary, an ignominious death, for power, but, on the contrary, an ignoralinous death,

he was desirous to prevent the destruction o

that he was desirous so prevent the destruction of life, as far as possible. He intended to arm the slaves

act merely in self-defence in their efforts to obtain

to act merely in acy-capened in their enerts to obtain their liberty, but not to take the lives of their masters,

their noers, and the absolutely necessary for this pur-

see. And there is no doubt that the lives of women

and children would have been eparted, and they taken under his protection. It was intended to be carried

like other wars, a contest between men and men,

on has been and inen, to the principles of civilized

to be wagen accounting to the principles of civilized warfare, and no needless berbarity would have been

northy of such an encounter, the liberation of human

leings from the hell of slavery? Has not the world

beings from the helt of stavety: Has not the world arished its admiration upon William Tell, Robert

bruce, and other champions of liberty? And yet the

espotism from which they endeavored to rescue their

ainsufferable bondage of the slaves of the South. floes the mere difference in the complexion of the

enferers change the whole character of the transac-

tion, and convert that which in the first case was sidered a noble struggle for liberty, into a vile attempt at insurrection? Out upon such cold-blooded sophistry and arrant nonsense! The principle is

sopnistry and the same in both cases, though vastly stronger in favor of the colored than of the white victims of op-

The slaves are perfectly justified by the laws of God and man in endeavoring to obtain their liberty by force and violence, if they can obtain it in no other way.

And if they have this right, others are justified in as-

sisting them in these endeavors. The slave owes no

allegiance to the government under which he is living, for it fails to afford him the necessary protection

The world has just been doing honors to the Ital-

ans and Louis Bonaparte, the Emperor of France,

endeavoring to wrest them from the despotism of ustria, though their wrongs and their sufferings

re but dust in the balance compared with those of

slave. Now, Louis Napoleon stands almost pre-

hat John Brown does in regard to the slaves of the

South. He had no quarrel personally with Austria.

his own declaration, to free her from the thraldom

remen was not to be compared for a moment to

tonanced by him. And was not the object of it

children would have been spared, and they taken

R 11. by the Virginia eak at Harper's ere the immedi-be held respon-d his confederd to slavery in t reply is, 'The Sumner, Hale, Smith, &c. &c. the self-evident ndence. These, he slave system, the accessories, aitors and muraccordingly! e in regard to will be seen at that Brown and Court of Equity, ous retribution,) incendiary, trea illy authorizing whole body of

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PERSONS! City Missionary

t Church, an ad on Stow, of the

rief report of his the churches of neet the needs of questionably well

dly suggestion as

this undesirable

nday, before the ollowing text :six verses.

f our Lerd Jesus peet of persons.

ly a man with a
ere come in also
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and say unto him, say to the poor, er my footstool: and are become a, my beloved he poor of this kingdom which him? But YE

on of this text to practice of his expressed in the

iety, a corporaf is hereby f is hereby ac-ey unto the said presentatives and

in the meeting-corner of Rowe the said and assigns, but ty, and the folse presents, that shall determine at be offered, in of said Society. not so complete

not so complete s, then the said ners thereof (af-y one respectable conditions as are th this appplicadays, unti

repented of the istently commits pastorship, and for repentance DALL.

st of her course ht to Labor,' at ast Monday evecting delineation xtent to which, the low rate of ments attending er than the few to 'woman's mous amount of adequate rate of ose women who ious branches of bors required of y performed by ent and modern, often made that nd showed that a self-support-

And it earnestly or a better state openly take for feel themselves t, admirable for

n, but of most s enforcement of . Every town better for hearthe commence erms exceedinge friends of redience for her. this to be done ropose it to your ee, and at once, vinter are com-

less pit, and the of Oppression.

in in so doing, and covered him with its eulogies. Now John Brown has done the same thing in regard the Southern slaves. And the South and the mis-makle dough-faces and Democrats of the North load him with their execrations. He, as an individual, and his comrades with him, have acted just as Louis sapoleon and the French nation have done. And if

he latter are justified, so must be the former. Now, what a contrast, too, is presented by the robable fate of John Brown and Daniel Webster! the former using all his efforts, and perilling his fe, to give the slave his freedom, and the latter ing all his efforts to throw him back into bondage! And the former, as his reward, is likely to e given to the scaffold, while the latter is rewarded the Legislature of Massachusetts by a monument. Surely, Justice is fled to brutish beasts, and men

have lost their reason.' GRANVILLE SHARP.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in Manchester on Sunday, Oct. 30, commencing at half past 10, A. M., and continuing through the day and ng-the President in the chair. The following

esolutions were presented for discussion :-1. Resolved, That in this Anti-Slavery contest, w ing to the American people no new truth; we only ing the Declaration of our Independence, and the on on the Mount; and yet we are denounced as traitors, fanatics and infidels. Why? Only because we accept these truths as realities, and demand that mment and religion shall be conformed and har-

monized to their divine teachings. 2. Resolved, That our allegation against the govment of this land is not that it has been corrupted the Slave Power, and that a change of executive power is only needed to make it a good and useful government for the people, but this: that the government is radically wrong, inasmuch as it barters human rights for political ends, and is making the inriment of harmonizing light and darkness, hrist and Belial, Liberty and Slavery. We demand repeal, and that a government founded on the

rights of man occupy its place. 3. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the efforts low being made in this and other Northern States to btain the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill, that shall forbid, under severe pains and penalties, any further man-hunting within our borders. We earnestly exhort all the friends of freedom to be faithful in cirrelating and signing the petitions now before the people, for the enactment of this law.

4. Resolved, That all those persons who recognize he right of the oppressed white man to rise against pressor, and to break his chains, even over his rant's head, are bound to recognize the same right the colored slave of this land, and to hail with Tatitude and joy the recent demonstration of John fown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, which, t heroic daring, as well as moderation and hulanity, has never been excelled, and only in a few ces equalled in the history of the world.

5. Resolved, That the heroic bearing of John Brown, he lay wounded in that engine house, and with almness and dignity truly sublime answered the destions of Governor Wise and his associates, who food in mortal fear before him, challenges and will receive the admiration of the world.

6. Resolved, That the courage of John Brown, ding in his chains, before the enslaved courts of ginia, and the cowardice of these courts, surround with bayonets, is illustrative of the influence of dom and of slavery upon human character.

Resolved, That our trust is not in physical force or in aiding the slaves to rise against their masters, or in the organization of political parties; but we do nost religiously rely upon God and his truth, believ-

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or the whatever may be undertaking of John Brown, in

Child is worthy of her high literary and philanthropic character, and Gov. Wise's response to it is better than could have been expected from such a source.

he enjoyment of his civil, his social, and his dopestic rights. It treats him as an outlaw and a brute. having no rights that a white man is bound to respect.' Now, where protection is not afforded, allegisuce is not due. So say all the jurists and writers upon public law. The slave therefore is thrown upon his natural rights, and may defend them at all hazrds, even, if need be, to the taking of the life of the assilant. He may treat him as a wrong-doer and a trespasser, and, if all other measures fail, he may take

LETTER OF MRS. CHILD TO CAPT. BROWN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

sely upon the same footing in regard to the Italians Austria had not in any way invaded the rights of rance. He espoused the cause of Italy, according

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

Dear Capt. Brown: Though personally unknown to you, you will recognize in my name an earnest friend of Kansas, when circumstances made that Territory the battle-ground between the antagonistic principles of slavery and freedom, which politicians so vainly strive to reconcile in the government of the United States.

Believing in peace principles, I cannot sympathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of freedom. But I honor your generous intentions—I admire your courage, moral and physical. I reverence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal. I sympathize with you in your cruel bereavement, your sufferings, and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy is as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you—to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of Governor Wise to do so. If the request is not granted, I cherish the hope that these few words may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the formittle solace. May you be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you!

Governor wish, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you!

Madam: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully and unjust interference of Austria in her internal af-He entered the lists of her champion, and ade her cause his own. And the world justified

only be allowed, but respected, if not welcomed. A there be permitted to prove his innocence. Mr. Dilfew unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatiliard said it was about the most trying half hour or cal in their modes of thought and action, to maintain more he ever spent.' few unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action, to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so; and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much. But still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, domy duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly, and weak in point of power, if her State second wife, and has been the mother of twelve chil-

Lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia.

I could not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our mothers, sisters, daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were 'taken by surprise when news came of Captain Brown's recent attempt.' His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, news came of Captain Brown's recent attempt. His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the errors of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the court and its officers, the Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailer, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not, (and you will be, if my advice can prevail,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE. Respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD.

JOHN BROWN'S REPLY.

Child is worthy of her high literary and philanthropie tharacter, and Gov. Wise's response to it is better than could have been expected from such a source.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

Gov. Wise: I have heard that you were a man of the third to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a or to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a could train abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of honor and just to the prisoner? I and all my large circle of abolition acquaintances were taken by surprise when news came of Cape. Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it had they been apprised of his intention. But I and thousands of others feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the himsost of our souls, perceives some such sentiment a your heart also. He needs a mother or sister to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you have been for years an uncompromising abolitioniat, and I should scorn to deny it or apologize for it and they have been for years an uncompromising abolitioniat, and I should scorn to deny it or apologize for it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justification in the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering has taken, while I honor his humanity towards those who became his prisoners. But is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justification of the sum of the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely into the representation to visit Virginia has been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission religion justified for the prisoner, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Yours, respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTER OF

shall work but for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. I would be very grateful for
another letter from you. My wounds are healing.
Farewell. God will surely attend to his own cause in
the best possible way and time, and he will not forget
the work of his own hands.

Your friend, JOHN BROWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29, 1859.

Madam: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request in the only way which seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth. Seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the judiciary, not of the executive of this Commonwealth. You ask me, further, to allow you to perform the mission 'of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him.' By this, of course, you men to be allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the constitution which unites them in one confederacy guarantitution when the prisone, we want to be allowed, but the proper in the dealer of the guarantitic proper in the prisone, we have the right to define the proper in the prisone, and the proper in the constitution of the proper in the prisone proper in the p

ton, Vt.,—Mrs. Brown and four of her surviving duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly, and weak in point of power, if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law; and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner, every arm which guards Brown from rescue on the one hand, and from Lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes :-Brown's cheerfulness never fails him. He coverses with all who visit him, in a manner so free fro restraint and with so much unconcern, that none can doubt his real convictions of self-approval. His dar-ing courage has strongly impressed the people, and I have more than once heard public avowals of admira-

tion of his fearlessness, in spite of ominous murmur tion of his fearlessness, in spite of ominous murmurs of disapprobation from bystanders.

A telegraph dispatch, dated Boston, was this morning received from T. W. Higginson, by Mr. Sennott. It said: 'John Brown's wife wishes to go on and see him. Can you obtain permission for her?' This was answered affirmatively; but when the matter was mentioned to Brown, he directed that this message should be immediately sent: 'Do not, for God's sake, come here now. John Brown.'

The venerable Col. David Story of Essex, not I. MARIA CHILD.

From the Boston Bee and Atlas.

LETTER FROM A QUAKER LADY TO JOHN
BROWN.

NEWPORT, R. I.,
Tenth month, 27th, '59.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN:

CAPT. JOHN BRO

Capt. John Brown :

Dear Friend—Since thy arrest, I have often thought of thee, and humanity, will prevail over all sin, and emancipate those in bondage.

Resolved, That we regard with loathing the promotive religion of this land, which is forever uttering in cant about the worship of God, while it treads out the life of his children.

Able and stirring speeches were made by A. T. For, C. L. Remond, James N. Buffum, Mrs. Frances D. Gage of Missouri, Thomas Haskell, and Joseph H. Remil, and the resolutions adopted—those relating to Capt. John Brownb eing voted to be officially sent to the surface of Appeals of Lag. John Brownb eing voted to be officially sent to the surface of the most generous and philanthropic monates.

Capt. John Brown :

Dear Friend—Since thy arrest, I have often thought of thee, and how wished that, like Elizabeth Fry to the twished that, like Elizabeth Fry to the prison friends, so I might console thee in thy confinement. But that can never be, and so I can have wished that, like Elizabeth Fry to the two fitted in the console thee in thy confinement. But that can never be, and so I can have wished that, like Elizabeth Fry to the two fitted in the console thee in thy confinement. But that can never be, and so I can have wind how are nonly write thee a few lines, which, if they contain any comfort, may come to thee like some little ray of light.

You can never know how very many dear Friends love thee with all their hearts, for thy brave efforts in behalf of the poor oppressed; and though we, who are non-resistants, and religiously believe it better to are course will be pursued as in those of Brown and Coppic. The prosecution will prove their points, get a verdict, and the defence will move for an arrest of judgment. The decision of the Court of Appeals in Brown's case will thus settle the whole.

him and Gov. Wise. The meetings were well attended—in the evening the hall was crowded—and a deep interest was manifested in the entire proceedings.

Mrs. Gage gave an interesting account of her visit to Cuba, Hayti, and St. Croix—with special reference to the results of emancipation in the last named island. A collection of sixteen dollars was taken up to defray expenses. Thanks are due to the Manchester friends for their generous hospitality.

C. L. REMOND, President.

Moses Whigh, Secretary.

LETTERS OF L. MARIA CHILD TO GOV. WISE AND CAPT. BROWN.

LET The following remarkable correspondence will constitute a permanent portion of the thrilling history of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The letter of Mrs. Child is worthy of her high literary and philanthropic

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the individual who wrote the anonymous letter from that city to Secretary Floyd, hinting at the plan of Brown to excite an insurrection at Harper's Ferry, is supposed to be the same who betrayed the negroes whom Connelly had secreted in his room. He has had the confidence of the 'Underground' men, and has used this confidence to betray fugitives and get the rewards offered for them by their masters.

John Brown's Wiff. The Worcester Transcript says.—Mrs. Brown passed through this city on the steamboat train, en route for Charlestown. She is a large and noble-looking woman, and worthy of being John Brown's wife. She says that she has always prayed to God that her husband might fall in battle rather than by the hands of slaveholders; but that now she does not regret his capture for the sake of the rather than by the hands of slaveholders; but that now she does not regret his capture, for the sake of the noble words he has been permitted to utter. She says that she is the mother of thirteen children, of whom but four survive; but that she would willingly see the ruin of all her household, if it would only help the cause of freedom. What a speech for a wife and mother, whose sons have been so lately assassinated, and whose husband is now lying under sentence of death!

A Reward Offerend for the Head of Mr. Gidnings. The following advertisement appears in the Richmond Whig:—

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a traitor in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise \$10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or \$5000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or superciful. The law of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him to death. demn him to death.

demn him to death.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the editor of the Richmond Whig. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising the \$10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said Giddings to this city.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1859.

New York, Nov. 9.—The *Tribune* understands that a requisition has been made by Gov. Wise of Virginia upon Gov. Morgan for the surrender of Gerrit Smith, but whether on the charge of treason simply against the State of Virginia, or of murder also, has not transmired.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. Gerrit Smith was to-day sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, seriously deranged. The Lineau Asylum at Utica, seriously deranged.

EF Gov. Wise has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of each of the following persons, viz.:

Owen Brown, Barclay Coppic, Francis J. Merriam, and Charles P. Tidd. These parties, the proclamation says, are 'severally charged with the crimes of treason, murder, and conspiring and advising with slaves to rebel.'

CHARLESTOWN, Va., 4th .- Shields Green, one of CHARLESTOWN, Va., 4th.—Shields Green, one of the negro prisoners, was found guilty this morning. The first count, for treason, was abandoned, upon ob-jections taken by Mr. Sennott, that it was not proven that the prisoner was a free person, and therefore did not come under the statute, which reads, 'Any free person,' &c. Sentence was deferred. Copeland, the mulatto, is now upon trial, Mr. Sen-nott defending.

SURRENDER OF AN INSURRECTIONIST.-W. Harrison, alias Hazlett, has been surrendered to the au-thorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Gov. Wise, as implicated in the Harper's Ferry troubles. He left for Virginia on Saturday.

Two alleged Abolitionists have been arrested in Mobile, and compelled to give bonds or leave the

UNPAID PLEDGES in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made in January last, or previously to that time, are now payable; and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day.

All donations, in furtherance of the Anti-Slavery

cause, will be faithfully applied to the swelling of that Just and Righteous Public Sentiment, before which SLAVERY cannot stand, and must fall.

All payments to be made to EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

WILLIAM H. FISH, of Cortland, New York, has been re-appointed, by the Executive Committee, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. His aid, in the lecturing field, is commended to all friends of the cause, and contributions in its behalf, and subscriptions to the Anti-Slavery Standard, Liberator, &c., may be paid to him.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR. Mrs. Dall's LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL.
Mrs. Dall will deliver the record of her course of Lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Avocations already open. False ideas of society keep respectable women out of them. Practical opposition not ended. Penn. Medical Society. Census of Great Britain and the United States. Nantucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose. Baron Tœrmer and Felicie de Fauveau.

SUBJECT-Practical opposition, and the work now

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other lecturers will find free admission.
Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock.

CUMMINGTON, Mass.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting-house at East Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, November 19 and 20, commencing on Saturday at 10 clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and of an honest, uncompromising Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Among the speakers expected are Andrew T. Poss, Charles Lenox Remond, Charles C. Burleigh;

GLOUCESTER.—An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Gloucester, in the Town Hall, November 12th and 13th; commencing on Saturday evening, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening.

And Charles L. Remond are

ngaged to be present.

The All are invited to come. Let it be a true gath-

Andrew T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachu-etts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Gloucester, Knightsville, S. Worthington, Gloucester, Saturday, Nov. 12.
Knightsville, Tuesday, 22.
S. Worthington, Wednesday 23.
West Cummington, Friday, 25. west Cummingte Savoy, Cheshire, Hinsdale, Middlefield, Worthington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Buckland, Shelburne Falls, Saturday, 26. 27. 29. 30. 1. 2. 4. 6. 7. Sunday, "
Tuesday, "
Wednesday, "
Thursday, Dec.
Friday, "

FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK STATE. - Meetings, to be addressed by Mrs. Tracy Cutler, of Illinois, and J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, will be held in Wyog county, as follows :-

Monday, Nov. 14. Wednesday, "16. "18. In Livingston County, to be addressed by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Lucy N. Colman of Rochester, at Nov. 15.

Tuesday, 2 Wednesday, Friday, " 16. " 18. There will be an afternoon and evening session each place, at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission to afternoon session free; evening session, 10 cents.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUTTIONS AND EMPIRITY DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STPHILIS AND STPHILITIC APPRECIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPEY, NEURALDIA ON THE DOLUBERUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSTPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find its impurities bursting through the

or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Siz Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is en-tirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentary, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Pox; Fivo boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for SLOO.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand ATER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston.

BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine en

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS. THE following Woman's Rights Tracts may be obtained of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester,

Report of Ninth National Woman's Rights

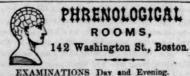
Ought Women to learn the Alphabet!...
The Nonsense of it.
Who are the Opposers of the Woman Movement?.... Oct. 28

CHARLES HAZELTINE, PIANO-FORTE TUNER REPAIRER.

Orders may be left at Russell & Tollman's, 291 Washington street, and at the Neponset Post-

Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock.

Nov. 4.



SPECIAL ADVICE as to Occupation, &c.
CLASS LECTURES from OCTOBER to MAY. All of FOWLER & WELLS' PUBLICATIONS CABINET and MUSEUM FREE TO VISITORS. D. P. BUTLER,

Phrenologist and Bookseller, No. 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. 6m

BOARDING-HOUSE.

TO SILI.

To SIL

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER? READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

TO THE ED'S OF EVANGELIST:—'My age is sixty, One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thip. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restoror,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1865. YOURSELF.

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University,

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

'MADAN—I would state, that some time last spring I found my hale palling opp. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but netwithstanding this irrogularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, the falling opp of hale ceased, and my locks, which before were quite gray, where changed to black. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., pranyers the hale from falling opp, and to bestone gray locks to their original color.'

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor 'Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.'

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalasmum is the best
I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its
natural color, &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.'

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era," Boston,

Hasing used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.' Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

Attleboro', Mass.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my sequaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

N. Y.

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money.' ue of our money. GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Presco, Lancounter, England.

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.'

[The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.] HAYTI.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wit-'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till see know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Rostorer and Zylobalssmum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement,' &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black."

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobakamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.'

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.'

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man.'

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.'

F We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIN on having these. These are the only preparations experted in any quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.
One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs: S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER. October 14. 1yeop

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From the New York Independent. ROME---1859. BY JOHN G. WHITTIRE.

Off with hats, down with knees, shout your vivalike mad ! Here's the Pope in his holiday righteousness clad. From shorn crown to toe-nail, kiss-worn to the quick Of sainthood in purple the pattern and pick, Who the role of the priest and the soldier unite

And praying like Aaron, like Joshua fights! What's this squeak of the fife and this batter of drum Lo! the Swiss of the Church from Perugia come-The militant angels, whose sabres drive home To the hearts of the malcontents, cursed and abhorre

The good Father's missives, and 'Thus saith the Lord'! And lend to his logic the point of the sword!

Oh, maids of Etruria, gazing forlorn O'er dark Thrasymenus, dishevelled and torn! Oh, fathers, who pluck at your gray beards for shame Oh, mothers struck dumb by a woe without name! Well ye know how the Holy Church blesses an

saves,

And its tender compassion for prisons and graves! Stand aside, men of Rome! Here's a hangman

faced Swisa—
(A blessing for him surely can't go amiss)— Would kneel to God's vicar, his slipper to kiss, Fit son of such father—he's blest beyond doubt; But there's blood on his hands which will never was Though Peter himself held the baptismal spout!

Make way for the next! Here's another aweet son What's this mastiff-jawed rascal in epaulettes done? Hush! stoop your ear down; let me whisper the word.

He spitted a heretic babe on his sword ! And its mother ?-don't name her,-these humors

The Church, Satan helping, must pardon him for! Hist! Here's the last-named in a cardinal's hat, With the heart of a wolf and the stealth of a cat, (As if Judas and Herod together were rolled)-Who keeps, all as one, the Pope's conscience gold,

Mounts guard on the altar, and pilfers from thence. And flatters St. Peter while stealing his pence! Who doubts Antonelli? Have miracles ceased When stabbers say mass, and Barabbas is priest? When the Church eats and drinks at its mystica

The true flesh and blood carved and shed by sword-

When its martyr, unsinged, claps the crown on it And roasts, as his proxy, his neighbor instead!

There! the bells jow and jangle the same olessed way That they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day Hark! the tallow-faced monsters, nor women nor boys,

Vex the air with a shrill, sexless horror of noise. The mass-candles gutter-all round without stint, The incense-pot swings with a taint of blood in't!

Holy Pope! Blessed Cardinals! who dares complain Of State or of Church where the saints only reign-Where the faithful are loaded with honors, and dole For deeds that would damn any heretic's soul; And robbers, turned sbirri, have nothing to fear, But dodge hell hereafter by making it here!

THE STORY OF A KING. Dedicated to an Emperor. BY JAMES MACK.

· What are those people reading? ' Said Frederick, ha!f aloud, While standing by the window, He saw an eager crowd.

High on a wall adjoining, A paper had been stuck. The people stood on tip-toe To read, with wonder struck.

One of his six-foot gnardsmen. Who heard him, answered, 'Sire, Your Majesty permitting, I hasten to inquire.

Soon flushed with indignation. The guard returned- I see Tis an atrocious libel Upon your Majesty!

The King took out his snuff-box. With more of smile than frown-· A libel, my good fellow?

Well, go and take it down.' 'Yes, Sire !'- Friend, stop a moment-You'll take it down, indeed; But just to place it lower,

So all with ease may read ." Tis done-around the soldier, Amazed, the people stand, And question of his doings-

"Tis by the King's command ! 'He cares not what is written. Or said, by friend or foe, Content to ask his people. Are these things true or no?"

They spurned away the libel : Its words had lost their weight : A thunder rolled to heaven-

Live, Frederick the Great! Now, this was not the weakness Of a good-natured fool-It was the manly wisdom

Thou who to France hast gives Her former power and glory, Complete thy own by taking

The moral of my story. Trust in thyself and people-In fines and prisons less-To make all libels harmless, Give freedom to the press

From the New York Tribune. 'OLD BROWN.' A cry has broke the silence o'er our land. A blow disturbed our waters from their rest And blood has quenched a madly lighted brand,

That madness lit to rouse a race oppressed. Soon shall the echoes of that outery fail, And soon be smoothed the ripples on the wave. And soon be hid the embers of that vale The Old Man lit, within the Old Man's grave.

But in our nation's pulses will a stir Of saddening pity ever cling around
The thought of him whom wrong had caused to err, And in his meed of death will see him martyrcrowned.

Humanity's great heart will feel the cause That fired the brain beneath his locks of anow. And throb obedient to our nature's laws, That prompt revenge for murder's coward blow.

The father's heart will swell with thickening breatly When he recalls that deed of murder done In lawless Kansas, and the cruel death, By banded cowards, of the Old Man's son.

Revenge became the mainspring of his life, That, all disordered, moved by this alone, The ever-rising vision of that strife Showed his son's fate-echoed his dying groan.

like a reed shaken by the wind, by a simple attempt, argument. But, believing in something higher than by twenty-two 'reckless men,' to overthrow it? It logic, something more infallible than the human insurely cannot be built upon a rock, if so insignificant tellect, I venture into this field. a force can send consternation into the very citadel of Mr. Foster believes in neither the rightfulness of its vaunted strength. With what emphasis does the expediency of the sword himself, but he is constantly Prophet address such as he when he says- If thou urging those who do to be consistent with their prohast run with the footmen, and they have wearied fessions, and wield it in defence of the slave, as there thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and can never be a more righteous cause. This is very if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they true; but the question here arises, how far are we wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of warranted in requiring others to carry out their pro-

ry as a 'formidable rebellion'; but we are unable to of a wrong deed to promote a good cause is none the comprehend in what sense he wishes us to understand more righteous, because the perpetrator believed it to this phrase, unless he uses it in reference to the 'form- be right, although it may be more justifiable. It is idable enemies'-the Church and the State-united better for a bad law to remain a dead letter on the to keep four millions of men in a condition to which statute book, until it can be repealed, than that it death is to be preferred-against which Brown and should be executed to the fullest extent. The peohis bair brained' associates rose up in arms. But ple are never consistent. They are always a little we hardly feel justified in regarding this as his mean- better than their creed, a little better than their laws. ing, because we can hardly believe that he would They act from impulse, not reflection; they do not criminate himself; hence his designation of it as a stop to think, they hire their thinking done for them, formidable rebellion' seems to us quite as well adapt- by the priest on religious subjects-by the politician ed to 'excite the ridicule of all thoughtful men' as on matters of State. Henry Wilson says the leaders the attempt of a few 'hair-brained' men to overturn are ahead of the people. Probably they are, because

at Harper's Ferry - They adopt, formally, a new instead of smother this native impulse, which is ever Constitution, take possession, by stratagem, of a na- onward, ever progressive, waiting only to be pressed tional armory, hold as prisoners a force three-fold into the public service to be faithful to its interest larger than their own, and overcome a village con- This is illustrated whenever a fresh aggression is made taining two thousand inhabitants.' And what if they upon our rights, by the readiness with which the peodid? Did not George Washington do the same, with ple avow their willingness to make any sacrifice less provocation, and a much less noble object in defend them; but let them listen to an electioneering view, eighty years ago; and has he not been lauded speech by some stump orator, how quick they wheel for it ever since? Will it be said that three millions round, and begin to smother their impulses! When of men were oppressed by the despotic edicts of a Brit- Henry Wilson and Charles Allen bolted from the ish King, and that Washington found his justifica-tion for heading a rebellion against him in that fact? One solid phalanx from the spontaneous outpouring of Did not Brown head a rebellion against the more de- the people's heart. spotic enactments of the hypocritical government of | Consistency and right are not always synonym the United States, to secure a truer freedom for four millions of men, whom it has robbed of every civil, after all his bravado about shouldering his musket to social and religious right? Why, then, should the quell a slave insurrection, to go home and help the former be honored as the 'savior' of our country, and fugitive on his way, but it was a tribute to his maneven the clergy be less sensitive to any thing said hood, showing that when stripped of the husks of the a gainst the 'Savior of the world,' than to any thing politician, and removed from the lure of office, in the which may be said against him; while Brown, who sanctuary of his own home, the heart of the man was sought to secure a better freedom for a larger number beating there. It is inconsistent for Theodore Parker, of the victims of a more despotic and merciless ty- believing in the rightfulness of the sword, to preach of the victims of a more despote and mercures tyranny, is branded as a 'madman,' a 'murderer,' and the doctrine of universal love. The man would be a 'traitor,' and deemed deserving of an ignominious; thought devoid of common sense who should attempt

come evil with good; but he who remains firm will New York. Clerical vanity has sometimes gone far death upon the scaffold? The answer to this question to cry down his influence because of his inconsistency. develops such a state of the heart in those who, like It is idle to talk of consistency when the people are the writer, make this unjust distinction, as will fully so maddened by injustice as to resort to arms for rejustify what they so often say of themselves, viz: that dress. Revolutions are effected not by consistency, but they have a heart deceitful above all things, and by trampling law and statute under foot. Whenever desperately wicked.' It seems to us that no other the people shall be sufficiently abolitionized to take heart could be guilty of such a monstrous wrong. up arms in behalf of the slave, they will have reached And what is the answer? Why, simply this: Wash- too great a height of moral elevation to seek the ington sought freedom for white men-Brown sought it extinction of slavery by the same vile means by which for all, and especially for the blacks. Hence, Wash- it is upheld. The apathy of the North on this subington is dubbed a 'savior'-Brown, a 'traitor.'

fessions? It seems to me only so far as they are in Jordan?' (See Jere. 12: 5.)

fessions? It seems to me only so far as they are in accordance with our ideas of right. The commission the United States Government.

The writer says of the little band of insurgents ter. It should be their function to lead and guide,

ject is not manifested so much by the refusal to resort

THE LIBBERATOR.

Step, come his tourness, students as his nest, Entire print substance to the street the enterwalments of a typical direct them. The street the street the state of the street the str than physical courage ever won on the battle-field.

> of non-resistance is the fact, that no argument is ever will be grateful.
>
> Another remarkable manifestation in this dison the principles of absolute right; but, on the contrary, is composed of ifs and ands enough to frame an throughout seems to say: 'What a great man I am

done.' So when we see justice trampled in the worth!

From the American Unitarian Quarterly Journal. THE BATHOS OF EULOGY. BY REV. JAMES PREEMAN CLARKE.

an eternal principle. None of us know who, in the hour of temptation, will prove stronger than Peter poses that the genius of their people is any more ferhour be devied his mester, but that is no reason why when he denied his master, but that is no reason why vid on that account. But even yet Dr. Adams could not let the thought go. He goes on to say that Mr. Choate was not born in New Hampshire; the reason being, that New Hampshire had already profaith by a childlike trust in the infinite good, which shall achieve greater victories over human weakness great man. He was not born in Vermont, nor in than physical courage ever won on the battle-field. Maine, though the first had several 'beautiful nooks than physical courage ever won on the battle-field.

There was more power in the unarmed defence of the office of the Liberator, by Charles C. Burleigh, against the infuriated mob of the 'gentlemen of property and' incomparable, we suppose the the infuriated mob of the 'gentlemen of property and'. the infuriated mob of the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' than could be wielded by a hundred John New England. So, finally, by this process of climi-Browns with their weapons. Now is the time for those who believe in the supremacy of this moral power to bear witness to its practical efficacy, by life produced him! We will give thanks for this. being able to maintain it against the most fearful odds that ever tempted finite man to doubt that the Being who created this universe had not left out of his perfect plan some little with the soil of Connecticut had produced him, we feet plan some little with the soil of Connecticut had produced him, we who created this universe had not left out of his perfect plan some little chink unfinished, which needs his inventive skill to fill up.

One of the most incontrovertible proofs of the truth of non-resistance is the fact, that no argument is ever a will be greateful.

imaginary world. This is also displayed by those who counsel others to do what they could not. What that Mr. Choate was saved, that one of his last publications are the countries of the article of the would now be the state of the anti-slavery cause, if lic efforts was a speech at the festival given as a you, Mr. Garrison, and Abby Kelley Foster, and a compliment to Dr. Adams. Another thing which host of others, had not borne aloft the banner of immediate emancipation, while the rest of us were who goes to perdition under that preaching, goes on his own responsibility. Whoever had such a high most of others, had not borne aloft the banner of immediate emancipation, while the rest of us were quietly folding the robes of our Orthodoxy about us, and branding you with the term 'infidel'?

The frantic mother, standing beside her dying child, is not expected to exhibit the same calmness she would at her neighbor's; and yet, according to the intervals were not long. The same the band of the plain intimation to his other parishioners what they are to do in order to stand high in his esteem. 'The intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' he saws 't between a many the plain intervals were not long.' I have a many the plain intervals were not long the plain intervals were not lo would at her neighbor's; and yet, according to the cold calculations of human logic, why shouldn't she; intervals were not long, 'he says, 'between some expression or token of his remembrance.' He tells how Mr. Choate wrote to him from Washington that the Sabbath bells do not a little aggravate hometions of her nature, can scarcely support her against the Sabbath bells do not a little aggravate home-the strong temptation to regret that maternal love sickness.' Stated Gospel privileges, of the most Orhad ever been awakened in her bosom, and that thodox kind, were, we suppose, to be had in Washington; but he could not hear Dr. Nehemiah Adams preach there. But the oddest of all is the Doctor's preach there. But the oddest of all is the Doctor's inserting in full, in the midst of the solemnities of a funeral address, a note written to him by Mr. Choate, presenting him with a volume of Wordship of the solemnities of the solemnities of a funeral address, a note written to him by Mr. Choate, presenting him with a volume of Wordship of the solemnities of the solemnities of a funeral address, a note written to him by Mr.

done. So when we see justice trampled in the street, our individual rights assailed, oppression filling our ears with its wail and groans, scarcely can we recognize the divine requirements of that principle which forbids us to strike down the oppressor that his victim may go free, which commands us to overhear above the din and roar of arms, the silvery notes enough, but never quite so far before as to tell in a of that clarion voice which came to proclaim peace on earth, and good will to men, saying, 'Insmuch as borrowed his minister, how he had borrowed his minister's ideas, how he had praised thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make his minister's preaching, how he had spoken at his minister's festival, how he had written compliments from Washington for his minister, and how he had sent his minister a note, on the birth of a child, with a royal octave edition of Wordsworth. Another curious feature in this Discourse and

Against capable of the service of members of the service of the se Address' is its vacilation and hesitation in regard to the religious character of its subject. Was he a good man or not? On this point Dr. Adams, with all his opportunities, derived from votive offerings and the like, does not seem quite to have made up his mind.

memorations, whether they think that the effect of them, on the whole, will be good. It was not the moral character, the domestic virtue, or the hous-hold affections of Mr. Choate which were celebrated. it was his great talents as a er. It was not because of any great public service, any great good done to the State; for his constant occupation in the labors of his profession left him no time for such services. His greatest exploits (the defence of Tirrell, for example,) could hardly be regarded as of great benefit to the community. But, in his case, the most splendid demonstrates strations of public gratitude, which should have been reserved for great public benefactors, were awarded to powers of intellect, to oratory, and gifts of speech. It was natural and proper for the Judges and the Bar to lament their brightest ornament, and the Bar to lament their originess oronnent, for the Democratic party to mourn the loss of its most eminent advocate, and for Dr. Adams to grieve at the death of his most distinguished parishoner. But there the matter should have stopped; for, by going further, the community said to its your men, 'Not by public services, but by shining abil ty and professional success, you will earn our high est honors.' This is what Boston has said to he young men, and it is something which cannot be unsaid by all the efforts of her pulpits and teachers for the next ten years. But it is a peculiarity of our good city to carry everything of the sort too lar. It never can do a thing without overdoing it.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are hereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the funental principles and general objects of the House dale Community. These parcels, lying in and contig-uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pasturacres, and present a good variety of things and pastusage, together with some woodland-most of the fillage being under a high state of cultivation—and are
designed either for simple building lots, or for small
farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers.
Upon some of them aretpleasant dwellings, and teneats in the village may be rented by pared to buy or erect buildings. In the immediate vi-cinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual arwho may desire for themselves and families the superior moral and social influences of Hopedals, or who tion of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and pract cal Education - will find

These lands are within two miles of the Milford Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New England.

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to ical family.

For further particulars and all nece

June 17, 1859.—tf.

E. D. DRAPER,
Hopedale, Milford, Mass. tion, inquire of

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-hold was, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surreged into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a community of the view to offer them for sale to persons friend distinguishing principles, who may choose to our midst. We hope that a goodly number of our minds. We nobe that a goody with our people cherishing a general sympathy with our people desiring to give their children the advantages excellent select and common schools, will avail to selves of the new opening. Seeing that we is disappointed in not realizing the Unitary is rangements, the anticipation of which origin tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Pactical Christians.

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